

# Wichita Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor.

## CALL FOR REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the Republican county of Kansas will be held at Garfield hall, in the city of Wichita, on Saturday, August 1, 1890, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. for the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

County attorney.  
County clerk.  
Probate judge.  
Superintendent of public instruction, and  
State delegates to the Republican state convention.

There will also be held at the same place, and immediately after the adjournment of the county convention, a convention to nominate a candidate for representative for the Fifty-fourth congressional district, and also a convention to nominate a candidate for representative of the Fifty-fifth congressional district, and also a convention to nominate a candidate for representative of the Fifty-sixth congressional district.

The various townships and wards are entitled to the following representation:

WICHITA CITY.	TOWNSHIP.	Rep.
First ward.	Rocky	1
Second ward.	Liberal	1
Third ward.	Meriden	1
Fourth ward.	Minerva	1
Fifth ward.	Wichita	1
Sixth ward.	Wichita	1

POWASSAWATIM.

WICHITA CITY.	TOWNSHIP.	Rep.
First ward.	Rocky	1
Second ward.	Liberal	1
Third ward.	Meriden	1
Fourth ward.	Minerva	1
Fifth ward.	Wichita	1
Sixth ward.	Wichita	1

The delegates will be selected at the primaries to be held at the various wards of the city, on Thursday, August 7, 1890, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.

Primaries will be held in the various wards of the city, on Thursday, August 7, 1890, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.

By order of the board of election, J. H. BENTLEY, Chairman.

JOHN KELLEY, Secretary.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republican of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, 1890, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. for the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

Chief justice of the supreme court.  
Associate justice.  
Attorney general.  
Treasurer of state.  
Auditor of state.  
Superintendent of public instruction, and  
State delegates to the Republican national convention.

The delegates to the convention should arrive at Topeka, Kansas, on Tuesday, August 27, 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

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## JUDGE PHILLIPS'S DECISION.

In the United States court on Wednesday Judge John F. Phillips of Kansas City, sitting in conjunction with Judge Foster, filed opinions in the injunction case recently brought in Topeka. The opinion is of the same general tenor as that of Judge Caldwell, but goes a step further and places the protection cloak of the court around the original package dealers as against the efforts of the state and county officers to unceremoniously to punishment. Judges Foster and Phillips held that the federal courts have full jurisdiction in the class of cases brought by a county attorney, and that the county and state authorities have no right to molest the dealers in original packages, so long as their business is conducted in accordance with the ruling of the United States supreme court. The county officers are enjoined from making additional arrests in these cases, or from engaging in any sort of conspiracy to deprive the package men of any of their rights under the constitution, or from interfering with their business or property.

## DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHIES.

Do you know why it is that the great Democratic party sympathizes with the Alliance and wishes it well?—Kingman Democrat.

Yes we do. We have known for some time, why. It is because the Democratic party wants to use the Alliance and through the Alliance the other "union" parties. It is a fact susceptible of proof that the Alliance of Kansas which have so vehemently denounced the Alliance, for instance, were dominated by Democrats or Democratic influences. Take this county as an instance, and the Alliance nominations for county officers were anti-Republican clean through, and practically to a man Democrats. The Democratic party this fall will show whole bunches of hypocritical tears in irrigating drouthy Democratic Alliances, but their tears will prove too thin to drown any great number of Republicans or to keep anybody into office. Oh yes, we know about the sympathies of the "great Democratic party" they are like unto the anti-submission speeches of Gen. T. M. Smith, Gen. A. B. Campbell and Gen. Boss Kelly, all being for revenue only. They remind us of the devil when he offered Christ the whole world, but stipulated a humiliating consideration. Between the Democratic sympathy for the Alliance and these salaried Jonahs and leeches the Republican ship of Kansas is liable to be beset from her outward to her poop deck. At least that is the reckoning made by an old sailor fresh from salt water.

Paris has probably the worst case of salivation corps on record. It has a salivation corps. It is an annex of the salivation army and has a boat on the river Seine.

There is not a section or a line in the entire bill (McKinley tariff bill) that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of flour.—James G. Blaine.

The elements—fire, wind, rain and lightning—held another successful fling Thursday with the usual results: the loss of many lives and destruction of considerable property.

It is remarked by the Washington Post that "with Voorhees, Vance, Vest and Vaux in the van, the Democrats appear to me to be the V-shaped style." Jesse, top-heavy, with nothing to stand on.

General Alger's boom is out again. There is a fear that Uncle Jerry Rusk who, they say, has aspirations in that line himself will suspend his operations to induce rainfall for the sustenance of growing crops.

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil is by odds the most popular paper in Kansas City, Mo. Just now. That paper says the second enumeration of Kansas City increased the names on the census rolls 35,000. The Kansas City newspapers say it did not change the result.

Globe-Democrat: "The farmers of the west will please take notice that the silver bill which has been framed in their interest did not obtain a single Democratic vote in congress." With them it was a whole lot, or no bread; but it was only a posing for demagoguery's sake.

It must be very dull in the news circles at Washington. Some enterprising correspondent has discovered that Blaine and Harrison disagree. Certain correspondents or their backers evidently expected to make a great case out of such circumstance, and all they need is the circumstance.

"Marsh-Murdoch was acting as pilot for the Resubmissionists and has already been named to see that it was not falling out as he calculated."—Colonel Lewis Topeka speech.

There is left in the consolation that the above declaration will be a big surprise for the Resubmission central committee as it was for Murdoch.

The people of Little Rock, Ark., are much incensed about the census taken of their city. They claim 100,000 more than the 26,000 which the enumerators give them, and say that there are whole blocks that were missed. All of which may be true, but the protest comes too late—posthumous kicking in matters of that sort does any good, as Kansas City, Mo., can fully testify.

Nobody will dare assert that Judge Foster is hedging on the original package question, but his last ruling as to what constitutes an original package has already had the effect of greatly modifying the asperity of feeling entertained toward him by the extreme prohibitors. They will find out after awhile—probably—that the judge is governed by the law in such cases made and provided, and not by sentiment, as they are.

Judge Joe Hudson of the supreme capital, has handed down an opinion through his associate boss, Kelly, defining an original package to be the original shipment, whether it be by a car load or a whole train load. The opening of the car door or the drawing of a car pin disqualifies the train as a legal package of an original package. This life would not be worth the living but for the brains which lie scattered around Topeka.

It seems that the extra large edition of the collection of the labor laws of the state in pamphlet form recently issued was intended mainly for the benefit of the Alliance. That was very thoughtful of Mr. Petton. The Alliance is devoting much attention to labor conditions just now and they need to be fully advised of the legal status thereof that they may resolve intelligently.

After many years of fruitless effort congress seems at last to have worked itself up to the point of passing an act forfeiting to the government certain lands granted from time to time to railroads to aid in their construction but which lands have never been earned by the roads by complying with the terms of the grants. This measure, if it shall pass, ought to restore many millions of acres of land to the public domain where it rightfully belongs.

The annual appropriation bills passed by or pending in congress amount to \$456,749,590, or an excess of \$8,355,929 over the estimated receipts of the fiscal year, but with no appropriation for the sinking fund, and by drawing on the present treasury surplus it is calculated that there will be ample funds to meet all the demands of the government. The condition thus presented, while not in any sense alarming, is not as assuring for the future as could be desired.

The Fort Scott Monitor says that there was no necessity in the Eagle reprinting the charge of the Champion intimating that Ingalls had paid for its support. The Monitor has the thanks of the Eagle for its good opinion. The Eagle may go off wrong in judgment, may have the wool pulled over its eyes by the solicitude of friends, or lean too far in leniency from sympathy, but the Eagle's heart is true nor can either its head or heart be corrupted.

The fair site question has been, practically settled by the city council of Chicago and it is fair to presume that the work of preparation for the great event will be begun at once. The making of one hundred acres by filling up that extent of the lake is a big undertaking, but the Illinois Central railroad, which will be the greatest beneficiary therefrom, can, and no doubt will, greatly facilitate the work. This, however, is a matter the public have no interest in, and only the success of the great event causes general concern.

The Capital says of the late anti-resubmission convention, that "it was the most remarkable assemblage of people." Truly and indeed it was, and of the 3,100 credentials presented, not half of the delegates were present either. Knock off 500 others and still the remaining thousand in many respects could not be equaled from the entire body of the people. But the most remarkable thing of all is the unsatisfied inquiry as to what was it all for. True it hissed a United States judge's decision but that could have been done just as safely at home. Remarkable, we should say!

The contest between the railroads over the question of rates looks like a game of grab between school children. They agree very readily until some item is reached that seems to trench upon a special interest of some road, whereupon such road declares itself and forthwith war is renewed. Such things as this cause many people to favor governmental control of the railroads regardless of the objectionable features of that policy in other respects. The trouble with the railroads, in their dealings with each other, is that they are actuated by the disposition of a majority of individuals in their dealings with their fellows, i. e. to get an advantage and use it to the utmost. It is most reprehensible, but the question is how to correct it.

The decision of Judge Howland, of Indianapolis, wherein he besties a mandate to the school commissioners of that city requiring them to have the foreign languages taught in the lower grades of the schools, seems to us to be extraordinary. However desirable it may be to individual citizens for their children to learn the languages, it is, to our mind, clearly without the province of the state to provide such instruction at the public expense. The English language is the language of this country and it is the duty of the citizens, as well as the government to afford all reasonable facilities for the youth, the coming citizenry, to acquire a knowledge of it, but beyond that the question of education becomes one of personal concern exclusively.

The Fort Scott Monitor is of the opinion that the Chelsea Park convention, called to nominate a candidate for congress from the Second congressional district, will do no dolloping on any of the questions now before congress. "It will demand free coinage, among other things," says the Monitor, "and will expect its nominee to do no monkeying in his efforts to carry out the wishes of the people." This may not be immediately productive of desired results by influencing congress in its action upon the important questions mentioned, but it will leave congress without the excuse of not knowing the sentiment of the people when called to account for ignoring their wishes. It is right, and every convention and public meeting that is held ought to reiterate the same declarations.

United States Attorney Adv. of Newton, made a modest sort of display of his wit before the anti-resubmission meeting in Topeka the other day when in a speech he dubbed the resubmissionists as the "Corkscrew party." And it is said the meeting went a most wild in short trip but with delight at the declaration. But they should remember that they laugh best who laugh last. At this present time the anti appear to be pretty effectually bottled up, by the several decisions of the federal courts on the liquor traffic between the states, and the chances are that they will be mightily glad to have the kind offices of the Corkscrew party or somebody else to unbottle them before they have an opportunity to inflate their lungs again. Speaking of corkscrews, if the numbers of that little implement that are made in this country (one town in New Jersey makes a million and a half every year) is any indication, the resubmissionists must be pretty numerous throughout the country as well as in Kansas, don't you think?

The Eagle is the organ of the crowd of Resubmissionists of this city who declared against the passage of the Wilson bill or any other measure by congress, that will prevent the buyers and sellers of liquor from establishing all over our state original package saloons. The Eagle has failed to denounce such action, and until it does it will stand as the champion of the free whisky cohorts.—Capital.

The Eagle, in as plain English as it could command, has said that under the supreme court decision it was the duty of congress to pass some bill which would relieve the states from the presence of the original package men. We quote from one of our own editorials: "The original package decision is desired by nobody, the dealer and manufacturer of liquors possibly excepted. 'High license and local option alike fail before that decision in the absence of the enactment suggested by the court, 'not only, but all power to regulate by 'state or municipality in the smallest 'degree is denied.'"

The Illinois Central Railroad Co., has adopted a sort of co-operative system with its employees, on the principle of profit-sharing. The company will allow its employees to buy stock on the installment plan at a fair market price, pay four per cent interest and hold itself ready to buy back the stock on demand at the price paid for it. In this manner an employee can lose nothing and is bound to gain, providing, of course, that the road does not go into bankruptcy, which is a risk every investor must run. One result of the plan seems sure, and that is that there will be no more strikes. Stockholders will not want to depreciate the value of their own property by striking. In this and better service is consequence of the arrangement the company will gain, but as the experiment, though not exactly new, is still novel, it will be well to wait and see how the plan turns out. Several manufacturing and large commercial corporations in different parts of the country have tried the plan and as far as we have heard it has proved satisfactory wherever fairly tested.

## SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

The papers that claim to see a similarity between the Farmers' Alliance and the old Grange movement are growing fewer every day.

We will have to begin using the quotation from "Farmer" Funston's name again, since a real farmer has been named against him.

John P. St. John was not in Topeka Wednesday. He probably would not have been noticed if he had been. He is up in Nebraska, getting 250 a day for his aid to the prohibition cause in that state. The fact that those anti-Resubmission speeches at Topeka the other day were not followed by a heavy rain makes Jerry Rusk's scheme to induce rain by exploding nitro-glycerine appear rather discouraging.

There is a prospect of a fight between the Saine Republican and the Abilene Reflector. A set-to between these two papers would be very interesting to the fellows whom they both have taken occasion so often to wax.

Professor Shelton, formerly of the Agricultural college at Manhattan, who is in Australia has turned free trader. Professor Canfield should be given the credit of being a much more courageous man than Professor Shelton.

The Emporia Republican has gone so far along with its house cleaning that it has established a column called "Tacks." It is not so long but a great deal more interesting than another tack column the paper will soon commence to run.

Marat Halsted intimates that he can distinguish Senator Ingalls' productions by the appearance of five or six words that are not to be found outside of the dictionary. This coming from one well read a man as Mr. Halsted is a great compliment.

The New York Argus hoists this ticket:

FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN JAMES INGALLS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
LELAND STANFORD,

of the Golden Gate.

Judge Phillips, Judge Foster and Judge Caldwell all agree as to the original package decision. This doesn't, however, restrain the cranky prohibitors from calling out in a loud hoarse voice that any or all of them are in league with the saloon.

Have you heard of Milt Reynolds' luck? He was the unanimous choice of the Oklahoma Republican central committee for the delegate at large to the first legislature. The law provides for one assemblyman. Milt is the first candidate regularly nominated in Oklahoma.

There is going to be a law suit about a man who has been in Washington county. The ruler of this estate wasn't the owner of the land, but sold it for \$600. The owner of the farm now claims the money. The success of the meter as a mortgage lifter has been short lived.

The farmers of the Second district have nominated A. P. Allen as a candidate for congress. Farmer Allen is a resident of Vineland, a village near Lawrence. Allen will have the farmers' vote and "Geno Ware the Republican." This leaves Funston, Charlie Scott and the Iowa Register.